

CONGRESS MAY TAKE SERIES OF RECESSES

Underwood Tells of Plan to Let Members Go Home for Campaign.

BACKED BY PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—Majority leader Underwood said today that Congress may agree upon a series of recesses from October 10 to November 15 to permit Congressmen to go home for the campaign. He intimated strongly that this plan had the approval of the President, who was willing that the shipping bill should be shelved until the period of the campaign, with the understanding that it could be considered in the House immediately after the recess was ended.

This was taken to indicate that the White House is finally satisfied that an attempt to force the shipping bill through just now would result in a reverse for the administration.

Postmaster-General Burleson, carrying the sacred umbrella and the well known seal, came to the lobby of the House today. He left apparently a spirit of good feeling, for shortly thereafter Mr. Underwood related the suggested arrangement for the recess.

Representative Henry of Texas read a statement which purported to express in exact terms the wishes of the President. It contained a reference to the shipping bill as a matter of secondary importance in the straightening out of the trouble in the cotton producing of the South. Its publication evoked from Minority Leader Mann some terse comment and the query as to whether the Democrats had developed a new leader. Here in part is Mr. Henry's statement:

"We should not think of adjourning Congress at this crisis. In the first place, only yesterday the Southern Governors, many Senators and Representatives determined in conference to make every possible effort to secure Federal legislation which will enable the producers of cotton to obtain loans at public fund to be deposited in banks at a reasonable rate of interest to be fixed by the Government."

"Second—We should pass the ship purchase bill. Third—We should pass the three important bills reported by the House Committee on Banking and Currency and passed by the Senate so that the Federal reserve act may be speedily put in force for the benefit of business and the relief of the distressed people throughout the South."

"Fourth—We should speedily pass the better operation bill, an emergency measure, and thus save thousands of lives on the railroads. There are some other important matters that should be passed. These things are of more importance than the masses of people than the political fortunes of a few men or any set of men."

"Therefore I shall resist adjournment until the matters are disposed of."

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Armistice in Mexico Till Peace Meeting on Oct. 10

Chief Military Officers of Carranza and Villa Forces Will Consider Plans for Restoration of Order in Republic.

CARRANZA DECIDES TO-DAY TO RESIGN OR FIGHT

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 30.—A convention to consider the restoration of order throughout the republic will meet in Aguascalientes on October 10. Hostilities have been suspended and all movements of troops will cease until then. The chief military officers of the armies of Gen. Villa and provisional President Carranza have been ordered to proceed with all dispatch to Aguascalientes.

This was the cheering news telegraphed to-night by Gen. Obregon. He says that a convention of Generals was decided upon at a conference in Zacatecas at which other Carranzista Generals, including Huerta, Santos, Vay, Huay, Saucedo, Garcia, Aragon, Trujillo and Cosma, met with Gen. Villa and Gen. Natera, Venegas, Dominguez, Triana, Gutierrez, Benavides, Robles and Aguirre.

It was decided that as many Carranzista and Villista generals as can attend shall meet in Aguascalientes on October 10, and that an effort be made by all to reach there on October 5 for the purpose of a preliminary conference.

From the tenor of the despatch it is evident that Gen. Obregon lays great stress on the ability of this convention to arrive at a satisfactory arrangement.

The convention, which will probably probably be held here to-morrow, The Mexico city meeting, however, has not been called off. General L. Reinos, who was appointed as Secretary of Finance, is now serving as Minister.

Representatives of the Guaymas Consolidated Mining and Milling Company and of the Chino Mines Company, both American concerns, sent to the Brazilian Legation to-day and explained that their companies owned eighty of the gold and silver bars which were confiscated yesterday by the Constitutionalists at the railway station.

They said that they had obtained permission from the authorities to export the bars, having paid the taxes. They insisted that the seizure was due to some mistake between the military and financial authorities and they asked to have the matter adjusted.

The rest of the bars are said to belong to the German South American Bank and the El Oro Mining and Railway Company, a British concern, and the Compañia Minera la Blanca y Anexas, a Mexican company.

RESIGN OR FIGHT VILLA?

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—Carranza will let the Constitutional convention decide whether he is to retire to private life or lead the fight against Gen. Villa, according to a statement issued by the Constitutional First Chief, given out at the agency here to-night.

Should the convention of Constitutionalists elect Carranza as provisional President, Carranza announces that he will retire to private life.

Carranza says that the so-called Torreon agreement he is accused of violating was never binding upon him. He asserts that he never agreed to the terms of the agreement and that it was understood by the parties to that agreement that it was to have no force unless sanctioned by Carranza.

Carranza announced that he is opposed to the outline of a provisional Government that Gen. Villa has demanded that he accept. Carranza's opposition is based on his belief that to accept such a program at this time would retard the reform measures upon which the last revolution was based. He holds that a government clothed with full military powers must put into effect many of the proposed reforms if they are to be established in the near future.

Replying to the accusation that as a member of the land holding class he is hostile to the land reform proposed, Carranza asserts that he has

SEES DEATH OF SHERMAN LAW.

Senator Borah Says New Trust Bills Will Kill It.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—Senator Borah of Idaho said in the Senate to-day that the passage of the new trust legislation would mean that the Sherman law will become a "dead letter" and that the trusts will be regulated by the Federal Trade Commission unless they are banking trusts, when they will be disciplined by the Federal Reserve Board, or if common

carriers, will be under the jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Mr. Borah's speech made a profound impression on the Senate. He declared that the tendency toward commission government. He quoted from Woodrow Wilson's speeches before he became President, in which Mr. Wilson declared against being governed "by trustees" and expressed a desire to be ruled by the majority of the people.

Senator Borah said that after more than twenty years of dealing with the trusts under the Sherman law Congress had practically put it aside as an inefficient weapon and had deliberately embarked upon regulation by commission.

NO EUROPEAN MAIL TO-DAY.

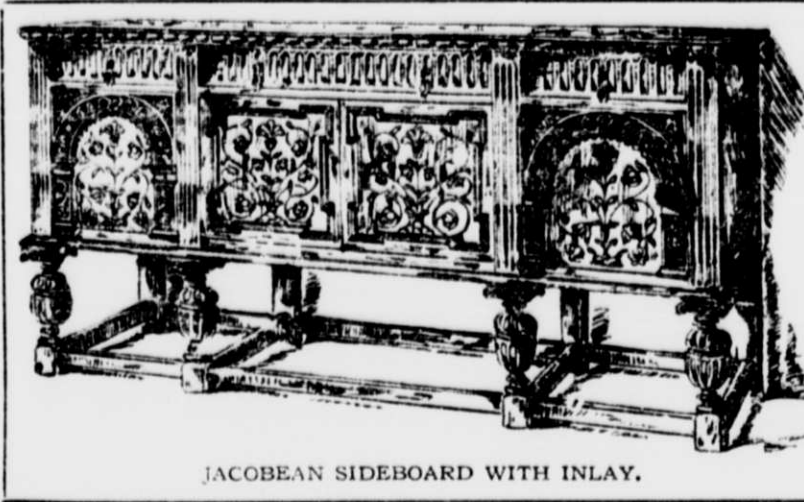
Next Post From This Port Leaves on the Philadelphia Saturday.

No steamship taking mail to Europe will sail to-day or to-morrow. On Saturday the American liner Philadelphia, for Liverpool, will carry mail, closing at the General Post Office at 8:30 A. M. for Europe (except Germany, Austria, Hungary and Luxembourg). Africa, west Asia and the East Indies. On the same day the French

liner Espagne, sailing for Havre, will take mail for France, Rumania, Bulgaria, Serbia, Switzerland, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, Greece, British India, British East Africa, Siam, Malta, Gibraltar, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Dutch East Indies, West Australia, Persia and other countries except Germany, Austria, Hungary and Luxembourg. The Duca d'Aosta, sailing for Naples, will carry mail for Germany, Austria, Hungary and other countries, except Luxembourg, when specially addressed.

A Wonderful Treasure-Home of Fine Furniture Transported In Its Entirety to Wanamaker's

Classic Furniture
Rare Antique Pieces
Faithful Reproductions
Italian Terra Cottas
Marbles and other
Objets d'Art



JACOBAN SIDEBORD WITH INLAY.

Entire collection, valued at more than \$400,000, of the Aimone Manufacturing Company. Makers and importers of finest furniture.

Open to Public View and Sale Today in the House Palatial and Furniture Gallery, Fifth Floor

"IS IT TRUE that you have taken over the Aimone collection?" asked a large manufacturer, and before we could speak he added: "You need not reply unless you want to, but I heard the rumor and I couldn't resist coming down to see you."

"It is true," we said.

"Then I want to say," he followed, "that it is the greatest thing any store has ever done."

"The Aimone name is known in homes all over the United States as a synonym for the finest furniture that is made."

"It is known not only to dealers, but to people who buy the finest furniture. For years the best decorators of the country have been recommending Aimone furniture and they have taken their customers into the Aimone factory to make their selections there. Now you offer it, as you tell me, to the general public at prices dealers have paid wholesale. Do you wonder I say it is the greatest thing any store has done?"

And yet many readers of this newspaper have perhaps not heard the name Aimone.

This is because the Aimones themselves—there are two brothers—have the modesty of genius.

And the buildings in which they have worked for the past twenty years are like their tenants.

Fronting on East 23rd Street, near the New York Yacht Club anchorage, is a small fifteen-foot, two-story front. That is all a passing word may see.

But behind it, unseen by the casual passerby, is a cluster of buildings extending through to 22nd Street—cabinet shops, finishing rooms, artists' studios, and five great floors of galleries and show-rooms, a veritable treasure-house of really fine furniture.

Thoroughly to appreciate what these Aimone stocks are you must know something of the men who made and assembled them. Heart and heart.

Germany and Austrian dealers were traveling in neutral countries and trying to buy grain. They say that they are buying for other countries besides Germany and Austria, but in Italy the Government obliges them to give the fullest guarantees that the purchases are not for Austria. Rumania's edict forbidding the export of corn has caused consternation in Austria.

WHEAT AND FLOUR INVENTORY.

THE HAGUE, via London, Sept. 30.—An inventory of the stocks of wheat and flour in all the mills of the country is to be made by the Netherlands Government. The Government will furnish the necessary supplies of wheat to those mills complying with the conditions laid down.

TO STUDY LABOR CONDITIONS.

J. D. Rockefeller, Through Foundation, to Start Wide Inquiry.

John D. Rockefeller, the New York American says this morning is planning a thorough investigation of labor conditions. The Rockefeller Foundation, it is reported, will undertake a study of labor conditions just as thoroughly and painstakingly as the experts of the Rockefeller Institute have worked over spinal meningitis and the hookworm, with the aim of finding a solution to the great economic problem.

The report that Markensie King, former Canadian Minister of Labor under Laurier, has been selected as special investigator. King was at one time an instructor in Harvard University, where he devoted himself to economic and political science questions.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway and Ninth
New York

'HOARDING' BANKS LOSE GOVERNMENT DEPOSITS

McAdoo Withdraws \$3,000,000 Which He Will Give to "Good" Institutions.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—Indicating that he has not abandoned his campaign against high bank reserves, Secretary McAdoo announced to-day that he had withdrawn Government deposits amounting to \$3,000,000 from banks whose reserves he deems excessive. These funds will be deposited with "good" banks which have lower reserves.

Presumably the banks from which the deposits are to be taken are small institutions for practically all of the banks named in the "black list" issued last week are in small towns chiefly in the South and middle West. A difference of \$2,000,000 in the total reserve of a number of these banks probably will cause a considerable variation in their reserve percentages.

The withdrawal of the deposits was announced in this statement:

Secretary McAdoo to-day recalled from various banks throughout the country which are maintaining excessive reserves \$3,000,000 of Government deposits, to be redeposited in the Treasury in two instalments on the 10th and 20th of October respectively. These funds will, in the Secretary's discretion, be redeposited in banks throughout the country which will employ them in the movement of crops and for the benefit of the business situation.

The outstanding crop movement deposits amounted to only \$13,929,746, which is distributed as follows:

Alabama, \$200,000; Arkansas, \$175,000; Florida, \$31,250; Georgia, \$268,750; Kentucky, \$1,475,000; Louisiana, \$700,000; Maryland, \$1,100,000; Mississippi, \$120,000; North Carolina, \$458,250; South Carolina, \$325,000; Tennessee, \$475,000; Texas, \$793,750; Virginia, \$784,750; Colorado, \$198,996; Illinois, \$1,000,000; Indiana, \$100,000; Iowa, \$250,000; Kansas, \$225,000; Missouri, \$1,550,000; Nebraska, \$225,000; Oklahoma, \$99,000; Washington, \$375,000; New York, \$1,000,000.

LET DUTCH STEAMER SAIL

Americans Allowed to Land in England When Vouched For.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—The H. Hoed, a German liner's steamship Rotterdam was permitted to call after discharging 2,000 tons of copper.

A score of non-British passengers were landed under the supervision of the American and other consuls, who vouched for their respective nationalities.

FEDERAL OWNERSHIP OF ROADS URGED IN BILL

Measure Offered in House Provides for Purchase of All Common Carriers.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—Representative Runday of Pennsylvania introduced in the House to-day a bill amendatory of the interstate commerce law of 1887 under the terms of which the Federal Government may eventually become the owner of all the common carriers of the United States.

Mr. Runday's bill provides that after the physical valuation of the railways has been accomplished by the Interstate Commerce Commission the Government may purchase at the price set by the act the lines of the lines such as in the opinion of the commission may be desirable.

It further provides that if at the expiration of ninety days from the date of the passage of the bill the Government declines to sell their lines the Government may enter the open market for the purchase of such stocks, bonds and other securities of the lines as may be necessary to obtain control. The price to be paid must not, however, exceed that set in the physical valuation by the commission.

An initial appropriation of \$250,000,000 is provided for a bond issue to start the acquisition of the railway lines by the Government. The bill expressly provides that it shall be obligatory on the Government to purchase any certain lines or all the lines.

Control of the Government owned common carrier system, according to the bill, would be vested in a board of three members, each of whom is to receive a salary of \$25,000 per annum. The bill provides that no other salaries in excess of \$2,000 shall be paid to any Federal official connected with the common carrier system.

MILEAGE BOOK RAISE ALLOWED.

Commerce Board Refuses to Suspend Increase in Rates.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—The Interstate Commerce Commission declined to-day to suspend the increased mileage book passenger rates scheduled by Eastern trunk lines to become effective to-morrow.

The commission denied applications made by the Delaware and Hudson Company, the New York Central Railroad and the West Shore Railroad to be allowed to increase the rate on books sold previous to October 1. Therefore all books bought up to October 1 at the rate of two cents a mile will be good until used.

GERMANY AND AUSTRIA TRYING TO BUY GRAIN

To Meet Food Problem. Dealers Seek Supplies in Neutral Countries.

By LINDSAY BASHFORD, Special Correspondent of The Sun and the "Daily Mail."

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

CHIASO, Sept. 29 (Delayed).—The food problem in Austria is very grave. To counteract the menace of famine the Emperor has issued an edict empowering the Government to take all measures it deems advisable to deal with the import and export trade.

The price of all kinds of corn is twice what it usually is and is increasing at the rate of 3 per cent. every day. A meeting held at the Corn Exchange in Vienna failed to arrive at any conclusion.

German and Austrian dealers were traveling in neutral countries and trying to buy grain. They say that they are buying for other countries besides Germany and Austria, but in Italy the Government obliges them to give the fullest guarantees that the purchases are not for Austria. Rumania's edict forbidding the export of corn has caused consternation in Austria.

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was temporarily closed to permit of its refurnishing entirely with the Aimone furniture and art works—each of its twenty-three rooms showing complete individual examples of how the furniture will appear in one's own home.

There could be no finer setting for the Aimone furniture than the House Palatial.

There could be no finer furnishings for the House Palatial than the Aimone furniture.

These are all offered at greatly below the Aimone inflexible price, stated on the Aimone ticket affixed to each piece.

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